

THE MILITARY MONITOR,

AND

AMERICAN REGISTER.

"THE PUBLIC GOOD OUR END."

Vol. I.]

MONDAY, JULY 5, 1813.

[No. 45.

THE MILITARY MONITOR,

AND

AMERICAN REGISTER,

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AGENTS

FOR THE MILITARY MONITOR.

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Official.

Copy of letter from Maj. Gen. LEWIS to the Secretary at War, dated Niagara, June, 14, 1813.

SIR.—You will perceive by the enclosed copy of orders marked 1, that General Dearborn, from indisposition, has resigned his command, not only of the Niagara army but of the District. I have doubts whether he will ever again be fit for service. He has been repeatedly in a state of convalescence; but relapses on the least agitation of mind.

In my last, I mentioned the unfortunate circumstance of the capture of our two Brigadiers, Chandler and Winder. The particulars are detailed in the report of Col. Burn, which he gives from the best information he could collect. His corps lay a considerable distance from the scene of active operation, as you will perceive by the enclosed diagram, which is on a scale of about 100 yards to the inch. The light corps spoken of were Captain Hindman's Nicholas's and Biddle's companies of the 2d artillery, serving as infantry.—These three gentlemen and Captains Archer and Towson of the same regiment, and Leonard of the light artillery are soldiers who would honor any service. Their gallantry and that of their companies was equally conspicuous on this occasion as in the affair of the 27th ultimo. A view of Gen. Chandler's encampment will be sufficient to shew that his disaster was owing to its arrangement. Its centre being its weakest point, and that being discovered by the enemy in the evening, received the combined attack of his whole force and his line was completely cut. The gallantry of the 5th, 25th, and part of the 23d, and light troops saved the army.—Of the 5th it is said, that when the day broke not a man was missing—and that

a part of the 23d under Maj. Armstrong was found sustaining its left flank. Their fire was irresistible—and the enemy was compelled to give way. Could he have been pressed the next morning his destruction was inevitable. He was dispersed in every direction, and even his commanding general was missing, without his hat or horse. I understand he was found the next morning almost famished, at a distance of 4 miles from the scene of action.

Lieut. M'Chesney's gallantry recovered a piece of artillery and prevented the capture of others. He merits promotion for it.

On the evening of the 6th of June, I received the order No 4, and joined the army at five in the afternoon of the 7th. I found it at the 40 mile creek, 10 miles in the rear of the ground on which it had been attacked, encamped on a plain of about a mile in width, with its right flank on the lake, and its left on the creek which skirts the base of a perpendicular mountain of a considerable height. On my route I received Nos. 5 and 6 enclosed.

At six in the evening the hostile fleet hove in sight—though its character could not be ascertained with precision. We lay on our arms all night. At dawn of day struck our tents, and descried the hostile squadron abreast of us, about a mile from the shore. Our boats which transported the principal part of our baggage and camp equipage lay on the beach—it was a dead calm—and about 6 the enemy towed in a large schooner, which opened her fire on our boats. As soon as she stood for the shore her object being evident, I ordered down Archer's and Towson's companies, with four pieces of artillery, to resist her attempts. I at the same time sent Captain Totten, of the engineers (a most valuable officer) to construct a temporary furnace for heating

shot, which was prepared and in operation in less than thirty minutes. Her fire was returned with a vivacity, & effect (excelled by no artillery in the universe) which soon compelled her to retire. A party of savages now made their appearance on the brow of the mountain (which being perfectly bald, exhibited them to our view) and commenced a fire on our camp. I ordered colonel Christie to dislodge them, who entered on the service with alacrity, but found himself anticipated by Lieutenant Eldridge, the adjutant of his regiment who with a promptness and gallantry highly honorable to that young officer, had already gained the summit of the mountain, with a party of volunteers, and routed the Barbarian Allies of the defender of the christian faith. This young man merits the notice of government.

These little affairs cost us not a man. Sir James L. Yeo being disappointed of a tragedy, next determined, in true dramatic style, to amuse us with a farce. An officer with a flag was sent to me from his ship, advising me, that as I was invested with savages in my rear, a fleet in my front, and a powerful army on my flank, he, and the officers commanding his Britannic Majesty's land forces, thought it their duty to demand a surrender of my army. I answered that the message was too ridiculous to merit a reply.

No 7 was delivered to me at about six this morning; between seven and eight o'clock the four waggons we had, being loaded first with the sick and next with ammunition, &c. the residue of camp equipage and baggage was put in the boats and a detachment of 200 men of the 6th regiment detailed to proceed in them. Orders were prepared to be given them to defend the boats, and if assailed by any of the enemy's small vessels, to carry them by boarding. By some irregularity, which I have not been able to discover, the boats put off without the detachments, induced probably by the stillness of the morning. When they had progressed about three miles a breeze sprung up, and an armed schooner overhauled them; those who were enterprising kept on and escaped, others ran to the shore and deserted their boats; we lost twelve of the number principally containing the baggage of the officers and men.

At ten I put the army in motion on our return to this place. The savages and incorporated militia hung on our flanks and rear throughout the march, and picked up a few stragglers. On our retiring, the British army advanced and now occupies the ground we left.

The enemy's fleet is constantly ho-

vering on our coast, and interrupting our supplies. The night before last, being advised of their having chased into 18 mile creek two vessels laden with hospital stores, &c. I detached at midnight 75 men for their protection.—The report of the day is (though not official) that they arrived too late for their purpose, and that the stores are lost.

I have the honor to be, &c.

MORGAN LEWIS.

Honorable John Armstrong,
Secretary at War.

No. 5, referred to in the Report of Gen. Lewis,

(COPY.)

Niagara, June 6 1813.

Dear General,

A ship having appeared this morning steering towards the head of the lake, which is undoubtedly one of the enemy's ships; and as others are appearing, you will please to return with the troops to this place as soon as possible.

Your's with esteem.

H. DEARBORN.

P. S. The object of the enemy's fleet must be either to cover the retreat of their troops, or to bring on a reinforcement.

H. D.

Major-General LEWIS

Report of the killed, wounded and missing in the action of the 6th of June, at Stony Creek.

KILLED.—1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 15 privates.

WOUNDED.—1 captain, 1 sergeant, 2 corporals and 24 privates.

MISSING.—2 Brigadiers General, 1 Major, 3 Captains, 1 subaltern, 9 sergeants, 4 corporals, 80 privates.

TOTAL killed, wounded and missing—154
Correct return from the Reports of the different corps in the action of the 6th, inst. at Stony Creek.

J. JOHNSON, Ast. Adj. Gen.

Copy of a letter from Commodore John Cassin to the Sec'y of the Navy.

Navy Yard, Gosport June 21 1813.

SIR—On Saturday at 11 P. M. Captain Tarbell moved with the flotilla under his command consisting of 15 gun boats, in two divisions, lieutenant John M. Gardner, 1st division, and lieutenant Robert Henley the 2d, manned from the frigate, and 50 musketeers General Taylor ordered from Craney Island, and proceeded down the river; but adverse winds and squalls prevented his approaching the enemy until Sunday morning at 4 P. M. when the flotilla commenced a heavy galling fire on a frigate, at about three quarters of a mile distance, laying well up the roads, two other frigates lying in sight. At half past 4 a breeze sprung up from ENE,

which enabled the two frigates to get under way, 1 razee or very heavy ship, & the other a frigate, to come nearer into action. The boats in consequence of their approach hauled off, though keeping up a well directed fire on the razee and other ship, which gave us several broadsides. The frigate first engaged, supposed to be the Junon, was certainly very severely handled—had the calm continued one half hour that frigate must have fallen into our hands or been destroyed. She must have slipt her mooring so as to drop nearer the razee, who had all sails set coming up to her with the other frigate. The action continued one hour and a half with the three ships. Shortly after the action, the razee got along side of the ship, and had her upon a deep career in a little time with a number of boats and stages round her.—I am satisfied considerable damage was done to her, for she was silenced some time, until the razee opened her fire, when she commenced again. Our loss is very trifling. Mr. Allison, master's mate on board No. 139, was killed early in the action by an 18 pound ball, which passed through him, and lodged in the mast. No. 154 had a shot between wind and water. No. 67 had her Franklin shot away, and several of them had some of their sweeps as well as their stations shot away, but 2 men slightly injured by the splinters from the sweeps; on the flood tide several ships of the line and frigates came into the roads and we did expect an attack last night.—There are now in the roads, 13 ships of the line and frigates, one brig and several tenders.

I cannot say too much for the officers and crew on this occasion; for every man appeared to go into action with so much cheerfulness, apparently to do their duty, resolved to conquer. I had a better opportunity of discovering their actions than any one else being in my boat the whole of the action.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN CASSIN.

The Hon. William Jones,
Sec'y of the Navy, Washington.

FOR THE MILITARY MONITOR.

The subject of expatriation continues to occupy the columns of the federal presses. The object seems to be to establish the right of kings to the unconditional services of their subjects. This assumed right has its origin in the feudal system which is upheld in England, under the title or appellation of common law—an unwritten, unintelligible law, which prejudiced, ignorant and bigotted judges twist and turn and cons-

true as best suits their private interests or the will of their employers.

This monstrous attack on the civil rights of man, falls to atoms, when fairly tested, even by British practice.

The right of the sovereign to command the services of the subject, is not maintained as applicable to England exclusively, but is supposed to be common to all nations. The British parliament has passed a positive statute, declaring that all foreigners, who voluntarily enter into the British navy & continue therein for two years, become thereby naturalized subjects of Great Britain, and are absolutely absolved from their allegiance to their former Prince or government. Now as England can, by an act of parliament, repeal such part of this common law, as her interest may require, is it not fair that other nations should also make bold to infringe on this unnatural law.

If England can, of right, declare that two years voluntary residence on board her navy, will entitle a foreigner to naturalization, may not America declare that five years voluntary residence in the woods of the United States should entitle a foreigner to naturalization in this country? Admiral Warren, in his reply to general Miller, declared that had he been informed that O'Neil (the hero of Havre de Grace, and a naturalized citizen of the United States) had been an Irishman by birth, "he (O'Neil) would certainly have been detained, to account to his sovereign and country for being in arms against the British colours."

Now I would ask any stickler for British pretensions, whether, by a parity of reasoning, every native American, who may have been naturalized on board the British fleet, will not, in the event of his being taken in arms against the American colours, be liable to "account to his country" for the same.

The fact is, that the doctrine of non-expatriation is not, as a general law, founded in justice or common sense.—It is, as I before observed, a germe of the barbarous code on which the lord, in former times, and still endeavours to found his right over the unfortunate vassal, rendering him as much the property of the lord, as the brute beast is that of the farmer who rears him. The law of governor and governed is not a natural law, but one instituted by society for the mutual good of its members, every assumption of an individual to render the law of society unequal in its operation, is an usurpation of power, which common reason and common law (if there be such a thing as common law) would justify the oppressed individ-

ual to resist. The governors are, or ought to be the servants and not the masters of the governed, and should found their claim to continued employment, not on undefined power, maintained by terror & force; but on justice, administered according to law and the general good.

Some federal lawyers may maintain, that the common law of England, as construed by the corrupt judges of that country, is also the law of America—if so, it is to be hoped a republican Congress will, by statute, declare it abolished; and that the tie, which binds the citizens of the United States, into one family, will not depend on unwritten evidence, but on law, clear and unequivocal; this law, being made by the people, will undoubtedly have a due respect for their rights, their liberties, and their happiness.

AMERICANUS.

The Military Monitor

NEW-YORK,

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1813.

ADDRESS,

DELIVERED BY

BROTHER BENJAMIN ROMAINE,
at the last Anniversary of the
TAMMANY SOCIETY,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Price one Shilling.

With a pleasure, dictated by interest and duty, we announce that the President of the United States was, at the date of the latest accounts from Washington, much better than he had been, and that he was no longer considered in danger. It would be a melancholy check to the national festivity of THIS DAY, were the people obliged to mingle deep sorrow with the usual annual rejoicings.

The loss of a MADISON, at a time when a capacious mind, a determined patriotism, and a sound understanding is so essential in the chief executive magistrate, would be truly serious. The gloom, which had impressed itself on the countenance of the citizens, has been dispelled by the joyous tidings that this truly great man was to be, for a longer time, lent by Heaven, to the people of the United States. The ceremonies of the day are not to be interrupted by so unhappy an event as the death of the President; and, we understand, the preparations and order of proceedings, in this city, are to be every way com-

mensurate with the occasion which calls them forth. The enemy of '76 is again at our gate; let him be met by the patriotic flame of that period; and Americans will have received a new and solid security for future happiness.

THE DECLARATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, ought to be read by every good citizen, at least once a year.—Every journal, not opposed to the political happiness of the people, ought to contain this great charter of American liberty. We, therefore, hope our readers will approve of our giving it a place this week, to the exclusion of other matter intended for this day's paper.

The FAREWELL ADDRESS, of the beloved father of our country, the immortal WASHINGTON, is not less interesting; the one is the title deed of our independence; the other, the guide to its preservation. The annual custom of publicly reciting the declaration of independence has hitherto proved salutary; we are happy to find that the reading of the *Farewell-Address*, is to be a part of the public exercises of this day; and we hope the practice may annually continue; satisfied, as we are, that whenever this ceremony will be declared, (as some federalists would have it) antiquated and useless; from that day, may be dated the decline of American liberty.

We regret that the limits of our paper do not permit us to give entire this patriotic admonition of our deceased father, friend and hero.

STRONG SPEECH—"We are bound to obey the laws made in conformity with our Constitutions; but those Constitutions ensure to us the freedom of speech."

Governor Strong commenced his strictures on the general government, with the above words. Presuming that this *advocate for the rights of man*, intended to establish the liberty of the press, as well as the "freedom of speech;"—we shall beg leave to make some comments on his Excellency's speech.

The general tenor and complexion of this speech, is such as (were his Excellency an inhabitant of Britain,) would certainly entitle him to some confidential or public mark of his majesty's high satisfaction. We do not know that his Excellency would meet the reward of his merits, because we do not know that his majesty would be honest or grateful; for after the conduct to Bellingham, Henry, &c. we see no reason to anticipate reward, however merited. His Excellency, however, is not a British subject, and is not, we presume, and we verily believe, in expectation of any token of his majesty's friendship; indeed it could not be expected, except from British weakness; for whatever may be thought of Gov. Strong's zeal, no person, whether English or American, who knows any thing of human nature,

will for a moment suppose that his speech can produce benefit to England, or injury to America; and so *strongly* are we impressed with the prospect of its producing a different effect, that we think it ought to be read, and well understood by every American; and that if a reward should be given to his Excellency, grounded on the good his speech would produce, that reward ought to be given by America. The Governor probably would be too proud to accept a pecuniary compensation: as one of little *real* value, is generally tendered, in such cases, we would prefer seeing his Excellency presented with some suitable token of American gratitude. The Russian minister bestowed on Mr. Custis, the picture of the Emperor Alexander; might not Mr. Madison present Governor Strong with the British *MAC* found in the Parliament house at York?

The Governor very industriously blends British with French aggressions: in order, if possible, to hide the one by exposing the other. The following syllogism may be deduced from the Governor's arguments:

England *has* done us harm;

France *has* done us harm;

Therefore England *has* done us no harm.

If the Governor be really impartial, if he leans to no foreign pretensions, he should not confound the conduct of England with that of France. If he wishes to show the propriety of going to war, with France, let him do so. If he wishes to prove that England has done us no essential injury, let him do so; but the subjects are essentially distinct, and should be separately considered.

It is not long since the opposers of the general administration, one and all, cried out, that our seamen were unprotected, and left at the mercy of England—the object was to enlist the seamen on the side of opposition, and it was expected that the fraud would succeed, because it was then believed that the government “could not be kicked into a war” but the moment that government did declare war for the *protection of Seamen*, then opposition took another turn.

Governor Strong, endeavours to impress, that the Orders in Council being repealed, the cause of war had ceased; and peace ought to be concluded without any reference to—“sailors' rights.” His Excellency does not indeed entirely pass over the subject of impressed seamen. He artfully distinguishes between native and naturalized citizens, and seems well disposed to pardon the *mistakes*, whereby Yankee seamen have been taken for Cockneys. He says that “only a small number of native Americans are in the British service who have not voluntarily engaged” the word “small” is a relative expression & we know not whether the Governor means ten or ten thousands, but it is fair to draw the conclusion that there is a number of native citizens whose liberties should be sacrificed for the benefit of a peace with the “mother country”—again, the Governor makes a distinction between native and naturalized citizens; and indirectly insinuates that we ought not to protect the latter, but sacrifice to a petty expediency, the national faith which was pledged to them in return, or on consideration of their transferring their allegiance to this country.

“The British government (says governor Strong) has never claimed a right to take our native American seamen; had such claim been made, we should all have united to resist it!”—This claim has not been made and

will not be made, therefore resistance to the *claim*, will not be requisite; but our seamen have been taken *without the claim*, yet the Governor is willing to overlook the *act* while he would resist the *intent*.

“We are told (continues the Governor) by the most approved writers on the law of nations, that a state has just cause of complaint against another, which entices away and employs its useful subjects.”—Well, admitting this, for the sake of argument, where shall we find a justification for the practice of Britain, while she “entices away and employs” our seamen to enter her service and there protects them, according to her laws, against any claim that can be set up by the United States. It is only impressed native seamen, that she will at any time or on any condition, agree to restore—she first steals the men, & then leaves it to the owner to prove his property, when she gives a draft on some ship in the East or West-Indies, for their restoration, without any indemnity to the nation or any security against future aggression.

Had governor Strong confined himself to a comparative view of the evils springing from British and French aggressions, however irrelevant, it might seem to the proper subject of a speech to the Legislature, yet it would be, in some degree, excusable, but his Excellency discounts largely on the crimes of the general government, and seems to expect that the people, as a jury, will on his evidence alone, say, “guilty.”

The counts in governor Strong's indictment consist pretty generally of those worn out topics, so often already advanced by others, so often discussed, and so often pronounced on by the public, that it would be tedious and useless now again to tread over the beaten ground.

Two subjects however shall be noticed.—The one relates to foreign conquests; the other, to Indian wars.

Governor Strong's qualms against foreign conquest, at this time; undoubtedly alludes to the conquest of Canada which should be held sacred because it belongs to Great Britain. Where does the Governor find evidence that conquest is the object of the U. States? Would the Governor wish for a war on our part merely defensive? Would he wish to see the British shipping sailing into every creek or river where a regiment was not stationed to oppose them? Would he wish for a war which might be perpetual with convenience to an enemy who would find constant remuneration in his numerous spoliations at sea and plunderings of villages, farm-houses &c? Would he wish for a war that would keep Americans in a state of armour without the prospect of meeting the enemy? Wretched policy! We must seek the enemy, we must break up the den of Henry's and Tecumseh's, else we shall never have peace; or only “a *peace like a war*.”

The United States government is charged with hostility to the Indians, previous to the war, and committing unprovoked hostilities against them. This charge is so novel, so unsupported by any evidence that at present we can only solemnly deny the charge.

“But has not our conduct towards those tribes been often oppressive and unjust; and have we not indulged an eager desire to obtain possession of their lands, when we had already millions of acres which we could neither cultivate nor dispose of?”—Thus argues the Governor, as counsel for the Indians against

the general administration of the United States. Here in one dash is all the humanity, hospitality and friendship of the United States towards the aborigines, blotted out or screened by a charge as illiberal as it is false. On this subject we will meet the Governor whenever, in another speech or on any occasion, he will attempt to support his assertion by any proof, until then, we deem our assertion as good as that of his Excellency.

Summary.

We have the official report of the capture of the U. S. frigate Chesapeake, which shall be given next week. It appears that the frigate was well defended, every officer, upon whom the charge of the vessel would devolve, being either killed or wounded. The Shannon had, in addition to her full complement of men, a part of the crews of the Tenedos and Belle Poule.

The British, upwards of 3000 strong, having failed in their attack on Craney Island, have succeeded against Hampton, of which they took possession. The troops stationed at Hampton, supposed not to exceed one fourth of the enemy, retreated to the Half way house, where reinforcements were arriving, with a view to attack the enemy and drive him from Hampton.

It is reported that much sickness prevails at Fort-Meigs, and that general Clay is among those who have died.

Eight men, under sentence of death, at Burlington, (Ver.) for desertion, were ordered out for execution, and pardoned, at the moment of expected death.

The President of the United States and the Governor of Connecticut seem to have a good understanding, respecting the defence of New London—2000 stands of arms were lately delivered to the Governor, from the United S. Military stores at Springfield. It is to be hoped that this little State will henceforward see the prudence of uniting with the general government, against the common enemy.

Jefferson's gun-boats have, in the late action with the British frigates, proved their great utility, when placed in certain situations. The carnage on board the Junon frigate is said to be very great, amounting in killed and wounded to more than half the crew—the frigate would have been taken, were she not reinforced by two other frigates, against the entire of which the boats maintained the action for some time.—The gun-boat-system, has, however one fault, a material, an unpardonable one.—It was recommended by Thomas Jefferson.

Extracts.

DECLARATION
OF INDEPENDENCE.
IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.
By the representatives of the United States of
America, in congress assembled.

A DECLARATION.

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth,

the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect for the opinions of mankind requires, that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed.—But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accomodation of large districts of people, unless these people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature, a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of

fatiguing them into a compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise, the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the danger of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hitherto, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount & payment, of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harrass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies without the consent of our Legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of the States;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent.

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English law in a neighbouring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abo-

lishing our most valuable laws and altering fundamentally the forms of our government:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power, to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries, to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms: our petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked, by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts made by their legislature, to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connexions and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war;—in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world, for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the

name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the state of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honour.

Signed by order and in behalf of the congress.

JOHN HANCOCK, *President.*

Attested CHARLES THOMPSON, *Sec'y.*

ADDRESS OF
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
TO THE
PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.
Announcing his intention of retiring from
Public service.
Friends & Fellow-Citizens,

THE period for a new election of a citizen to administer the executive government of the U. States, being not far distant, and the time actually arrived, when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person, who is to be clothed with that important trust, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should now apprise you of the resolution I have formed, to decline being considered among the number of those out of whom a choice is to be made.

I beg you, at the same time, to do me the justice to be assured, that this resolution has not been taken, without a strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relation, which binds a dutiful citizen to his country; & that, in withdrawing the tender of service which silence in my situation might imply, I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future interests; no deficiency of grateful respect for your past kindness; but am supported by a full conviction that the step is compatible with both.

The acceptance of, and continuance hitherto in the office to which your suffrage have twice called me, have been a uniform sacrifice of inclination to the opinion of duty, and to deference for what appeared to be your desire. I constantly hoped, that it would have been much earlier in my power, consistently with motives which I was not at liber-

ty to disregard, to return to that retirement from which I had been reluctantly drawn. The strength of my inclination to do this previous to the last election, had even led to the preparation of an address to declare it to you; but mature reflection on the then perplexed and critical posture of our affairs with foreign nations, and the unanimous advice of persons entitled to my confidence, impelled me to abandon the idea.

I rejoice, that the state of your concerns, external as well as internal, no longer renders the pursuit of inclination incompatible with the sentiments of duty, or propriety: and am persuaded whatever partiality may be retained for my services, that in the present circumstances of our country, you will not disapprove my determination to retire.

The impressions with which I first undertook the arduous trust, were explained on the proper occasion. In the discharge of this trust, I will only say, that I have with good intentions, contributed towards the organization and administration of the government, the best exertions of which a very fallible judgement was capable. Not unconscious, in the outset, of the inferiority of my qualifications, experience in my own eyes, perhaps still more in the eyes of others, has strengthened the motives to diffidence of myself; and every day the increasing weight of years admonishes me more and more, that the shade of retirement is as necessary to me as it will be welcome. Satisfied that if any circumstances have given peculiar value to my services, they were temporary, I have the consolation to believe, that while choice and prudence invite me to quit the political scene, patriotism does not forbid it.

In looking forward to the moment, which is intended to terminate the career of my public life, my feelings do not permit me to suspend the deep acknowledgement of that debt of gratitude which I owe to my country, for the many honors it has conferred upon me, still more for the steadfast confidence with which it has supported me; and for the opportunities I have thence enjoyed of manifesting my inviolable attachment, by services, faithful and persevering, though in usefulness unequal to my zeal. If benefits have resulted to our country from these services, let it always be remembered to your praise, as an instructive example, in our annals, that under circumstances in which the passions, agitated in every direction, were liable to mislead, amidst appearances sometimes dubious—vicissitudes of fortune often

discouraging—in situations in which not unfrequently want of success has countenanced the spirit of criticism—the constancy of your support was the essential prop of the efforts and a guarantee of the plans by which they were effected.—Profoundly penetrated with this idea, I shall carry it to my grave, as a strong incitement to unceasing vows that Heaven may continue to you the choicest tokens of its beneficence, that your union and brotherly affection may be perpetual—that the free constitution, which is the work of our hands, may be sacredly maintained—that its administration in every department may be stamped with wisdom and virtue—that, in fine, the happiness of the people of these states, under the auspices of liberty, may be made complete, by so careful a preservation and so prudent a use of this blessing as will acquire to them the glory of recommending it to the applause, the affection and adoption of every nation which is yet a stranger to it.

Here, perhaps, I ought to stop. But a solicitude for your welfare, which cannot end but with my life, and the apprehension of danger, natural to that solicitude, urge me on an occasion like the present, to offer to your solemn contemplation, & to recommend to your frequent review, some sentiments, which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and which appear to me all important to the permanency of your felicity as a people. These will be offered to you with the more freedom, as you can only see in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel. Nor can I forget, as an encouragement to it, your indulgent reception of my sentiments on a former and not dissimilar occasion.

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

The unity of government, which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquility at home, your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee, that from different causes and different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though

often covertly and insidiously) directed, it is of infinite moment, that you should properly estimate the immense value of our national Union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as the Palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned: and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens by birth or choice, of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of AMERICAN, which belongs to you, in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of Patriotism, more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits and political principles.—You have in a common cause fought and triumphed together; the independence and liberty you possess are the work of joint councils, and joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings and successess.

But these considerations, however powerfully they address themselves to your sensibility, are greatly outweighed by those which apply more immediately to your interest. Here every portion of our country finds the most commanding motives for carefully guarding and preserving the Union of the whole.

The North, in an unrestrained intercourse with the South, protected by the equal laws of a common government, finds in the productions of the latter, great additional resources of maritime and commercial enterprise, and precious materials of manufacturing industry.—The South in the same intercourse benefiting by the agency of the North, sees its agriculture grow and its commerce expand. Turning partly into its own channels the seamen of the North, it finds its particular navigation invigorated; and while it contributes in different ways, to nourish and increase the general mass of the national navigation, it looks forward to the protection of a maritime strength, to which itself is unequally adapted.—The East, in a like intercourse with the West, already finds, and in the progressive improvement of interior communications, by

land and water, will more and more find a valuable vent for the commodities which it brings from abroad, or manufactures at home.—The West derives from the East, supplies requisite to its growth and comfort—and what is perhaps of still greater consequence, it must of necessity owe the secure enjoyment of indispensable outlets for its own productions to the weight, influence, and the future maritime strength of the Atlantic side of the Union, directed by an indissoluble community of interest as one nation. Any other tenure by which the West can hold this essential advantage, whether derived from its own separate strength, or from an apostate and unnatural connexion with any foreign power, must be intrinsically precarious.

While then every part of our country thus feels immediate and particular interest in Union, all the parts combined cannot fail to find in the united mass of means and efforts greater strength, greater resource, proportionable greater security from external danger, a less frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations; and what is of inestimable value, they must derive from Union an exemption from those bolls and wars between themselves, which so frequently afflict neighboring countries, not tied together by the same government; which their own rivalships alone would be sufficient to produce, but which opposite foreign alliances, attachments and intrigues would stimulate and embitter.—Hence likewise they will avoid the necessity of those overgrown military establishments, which under any form a government are inauspicious to liberty, and which are to be regarded as particularly hostile to Republican Liberty; in this sense it is, that your Union ought to be considered as a main prop of your liberty, and that the love of the one ought to endear to you the preservation of the other.

These considerations speak a persuasive language to every reflecting and virtuous mind, and exhibit the continuance of the union as a primary object of a patriotic desire.—Is there a doubt, whether a common government can embrace so large a sphere? Let experience solve it. To listen to mere speculation in such a case were criminal.—We are authorised to hope that a proper organization of the whole, with the auxiliary agency of governments for the respective subdivisions, will afford a happy issue to the experiment. With such powerful and obvious motives to union, affecting all parts of our country, while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be

reason to distrust the patriotism of those, who in any quarter may endeavor to weaken its bands.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Thirteenth Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8th 1813.

Aliens.

A Bill was received from the Senate "supplementary to the acts heretofore passed on the subject of an uniform rule of naturalization"—Twice read and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Intercourse with the Enemy.

Mr. Fisk of Vermont submitted the following which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee of Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making further provision for prohibiting trade and intercourse between the citizens of the U. S. and the enemies thereof.

Arts and Manufactures.

Mr. M'Kim submitted the following which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to this house what progress has been made in preparing a digest of the arts and manufactures of the United States, from the returns of the marshals, as directed by a resolution of February, 1812.

A day of Fasting and Prayer

The Speaker laid before the house certain proceedings of a General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church held in Philadelphia, requesting that the government will appoint a day of humiliation, Fasting and Prayer—ordered to lie on the table.

Contested Elections.

The house again in committee of the whole, Mr. Lewis in the chair, on the contested election of M. Harris of Tennessee.

After a short debate, the committee rose and reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That three months be allowed the parties to procure testimony relative to the said election.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays on concurring with the committee of the whole on the said resolution and decided as follows:

For concurrence 102

Against it 55

The house adjourned till to-morrow.

Wednesday, June 9th.

Mr. M'Lean submitted the following which was adopted.

Resolved that the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into

the expediency of making some provision for the widows and orphans of the militia slain by the enemy, or who may hereafter be slain by them during the present war, while in the actual service of the United States, and for whose families no provision exists by law.

Mr. M'Lean also submitted the following.

Resolved, that the committee of Claims be instructed to enquire whether any provision ought to be made for the indemnification of those persons who had property taken into the service of the North Western Army under the command of General Hull, and which in consequence of his surrender of the Garrison at Detroit, fell into the hands of the enemy.

Mr. Grosvenor moved to amend the resolution so as to make the enquiry general into the expediency of making compensation to those persons whose property has been or may be captured or destroyed by the enemy during the war.

In consequence of this amendment being proposed the resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

Aliens.

The House in committee of the whole Mr. Desha in the chair, on the bill from the Senate, supplementary to the acts heretofore passed upon the subject of a uniform rule of naturalization.

After the reading of the bill, the committee rose and reported it without amendment. It was then ordered to lie on the table.

The house in committee of the whole, Mr. Breckenridge in the chair, on the bill to increase the capital stock of the Bank of Washington.

No amendment being agreed to the said bill the committee rose and reported it, when.

On motion of Mr. Grundy,

The said bill was ordered to lie on the table until the subject of a *National Bank* is brought before the house.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

American Prize-list.

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

250. Ship—, from Quebec for London, laden with timber, comprising THE WHOLE FRAME OF A SHIP OF 74 GUNS, sent into Kennebeck, by the American of Salem. The timber is, doubtless, duly seasoned, and is just in time.

351. Ship Volunteer, 12 guns, 400 tons burthen, coppered, a ship of the first class, from London for Brazil, deeply laden with dry goods and copper, sent into Portsmouth by the *Chesapeake* frigate, and said to be worth 150,000 pounds sterling.

352. Ship—, burnt by the *Chesapeake* after taking out of her goods worth \$200,000

From the National Intelligencer.

FAREWELL TO PEACE.

I have woo'd thee meek ey'd Peace,
To thee have tun'd the vocal shell;
Now the darling strain must cease—
Harsher notes the Clarion swell;

Then fare thee well! for 'till that hour
That sees my country's wrongs redress'd.
Disgrace would be thy baneful dower,
If still I clasp'd thee to my breast;

And yet so beauteous is thy reign,
So sweet thy Amaranthine bowers,
That like the Cygnet's dying strain,
It soothes—yet grieves the parting hours:

But fare thee well! My country calls;—
'Twere basest treason now to shrink
I haste to guard her sacred walls—
Link'd with her fate, to swim, or sink.

Our country calls—freemen, awake!
Rise like the Lion from his hair;
Though Comets glare, and Earthquakes
shake,
What men can do, that bravely dare.

Tell the proud Tyrant of the waves,
That *this* is Freedom's dear bought land;
That rather than be England's slaves,
We'll fight and die upon the strand;

For here sweet liberty resides.
And roves amidst our mountains wild;
Content, in humble guise abides,
And *Innocence*, as sportive child:

Guard then the blessings from the foe;
Unfurl the standard—plant it high,
Strike, strike, one great, one common blow;
Live free, or in the "last ditch die."

Spirits of fire! Awake! Behold
The traitors on your vitals prey,
'Tis British fraud—'tis British gold,
Which steals your liberties away,

Yet—should the storm of warfare rage,
And man against man sustain the shock
Whilst ye the awful battle wage—
Oh! dare not *Mercy's* plea to mock.

Mercy, morality's best charm—
Mercy, the attribute of Heaven,
War of its guilt can half disarm,
And bid the Warrior rise forgiv'n

Spirit of vengeance! hear the plea,
Thy bleeding brother haste to save,
Stop, stop the carnage—see they flee—
Oh cease to conquer for the grave.

Soldier! thy duty bids thee fight,
Thy feelings bid thee spare the foe;
Knowing thy wrongs, obey what's right,
Nor dare to strike a coward's blow.

Arise, Columbia's Eagle, rise?
And imp once more thy drooping wing;
And as thou soar'st through native skies,
May victory triumphant spring!

Then gentle peace, my meek ey'd love,
Again we'll climb the mountain's height;
Again through verdant vallies rove,
And live with love and new delight.

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN WAR.

At the suggestion of several friends, the editor of this paper, proposes to publish a history of the REVOLUTIONARY WAR IN AMERICA. The great utility of such a work, at the present period, presses itself so strong on the editor's mind, that he has determined to devote a portion of his time to the compilation, AT A LOW PRICE, of a work, which ought to be in the hands of every citizen and which, by bringing to our knowledge the heroic exploits of our fathers, in the days which "tried men's souls," would now promote an emulation of their virtues and patriotism.

A historical knowledge of a man's native or adopted country is naturally desirable by all. The early histories of the old countries of Europe, are so obscured by details, depending principally on fabulous tradition, that little if any reliance can be placed on them. It is not so with America. Its early settlement (as far as can be important to inquire) had its origin since the invention of letters. All, before its discovery by Columbus, was savage and uncivilized life, producing no trait worthy of the historians pen.

It is not always within the sphere of a man's purse to purchase voluminous or expensive books, and there are not many who wish to be occupied by tedious details—hence the cause why so few can acquire; and why so many are unwilling to acquire a knowledge of history.

A short retrospect of the history of the United States, previous to the commencement of the revolutionary war, will be prefixed. An abstract of the events in the present war will be given in an appendix.

PROPOSALS

To Publish by Subscription,
A History of the Revolutionary War in America.

To which will be prefixed, a short retrospect of the history of the United States, previous to the Revolutionary War.

ALSO—An appendix containing an abstract of remarkable events of the present war. The entire deduced from several authorities, and carefully arranged. By the Editor of the Military Monitor.

The importance of the proposed publication, at all times great, will, at present, receive much force from the circumstance, that the citizens are obliged again to take up arms against their former enemy.

The heroic deeds, the patient sufferings, and the noble perseverance which, brought a former war to a successful issue, will show how little cause there is, comparatively, for despondence, and how much for exultation, in the present contest.

One object, in the present publication, is to afford the contemplated history at a price so low as to be within the means of every family. When the great labour of compiling such a work be considered, it is hoped every reader will confess it's cheapness, at the price of one dollar, each copy, to consist of about 300 pages 12mo, neatly bound and lettered, payable on delivery.

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